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KABUL COMMENTS ON DEPUTY SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER'S 'LIES'

LD312050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The commentator of the BAKHTAR agency writes about the recent claims of Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state:

Recently a new hue and cry by imperialist propaganda has gotten underway against Afghanistan. Western politicians again and again bring up the story that Afghan soldiers and insurgent forces and the Soviet forces in Afghanistan use napalm and gas bombs against Afghan villagers. This kind of forged news was recently claimed by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher during his speech at the National Press Club in Washington. He even claimed, in addition, that there are now more than 15,000 political prisoners in Afghanistan.

Mr Christopher has deliberately mixed matters: All the world knows that after the new stage of the Sawr Revolution the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan released more than 15,000 political prisoners. Recently the responsible Afghan authorities, through authorized [word indistinct] means of communication, rejected the lies concocted by American and other imperialist circles. We therefore say to the imperialist [word indistinct] that even though you repeat yesterday's lies today, they will never become the truth. The road to all these lies, hatched in the United States against Afghanistan, leads to the White House. It is from there that the provocations against Afghanistan are organized.

It is now clear to everyone that the White House is busy with the presidential elections, and its activity is concerned with Carter's reelection. Recently, Carter was resolutely crushed by Senator Kennedy in the New York primary. In that state all economic, financial and [word indistinct] resources are in the hands of American Jews, the so-called Israeli [word indistinct]. In the view of these Jewish masters, Carter does not have the ability to crush the Iranian Revolution or to strengthen Israel for the suffocation of the Palestinians and the aggressive conspiracy against Afghanistan. They intend to show Carter that if he wants the support of Zionist circles he must increase provocations in various parts of the world, especially the Middle East and southwest Asia.

There are numerous examples in U.S. history which show that when Presidential candidates do not have the capacity to solve internal problems they use foreign problems as a means of attracting support and success in the elections. This is exactly what Mr. Carter is doing now. In fact, he is getting ready to prove his ability; he is preparing the ground for success in other states. This is Carter's intention in creating provocations outside the United States. This is why the United States has more than 30 warships, including aircraft carriers, stationed in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. This is why, on the orders of the White House, United States [word indistinct] with the U.S. arms and money, is training bandits and terrorists in Pakistan, in order to send them to commit murder in Afghanistan.

When the heroic Afghan Army began to crush these murderers and drive them out of Afghan territory, Western propaganda organizations began the hue and cry about the Afghan Army burning these terrorists and murderers with napalm and gas bombs. No, Mr Imperialist: These terrorists and murderers, these foreign mercenaries, have not been burned by poison gas and napalm. It is the fiery struggle of the Afghan people which has burned our enemies--the struggle of people who want to cleanse the apparel of the motherland from the filth spawned by these murderers and imperialist agents. This kind of weapon--the power and will and strength of the people--has never been prohibited by international convention.

PLO DELEGATION LED BY YASIR 'ARAFAT CONCLUDES VISIT

All-India Radio Interview

BK281637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpts] In an interview to all-India Radio special correspondent K.K. Sood, Mr 'Arafat expressed the hope that his visit to India will push the nonalined movement further and will strengthen India-Palestinian ties. The PLO chief said that though there is a long march to an independent homeland in the face of fierce enemies. [sentence as heard]

He said he cannot forget what happened after the Camp David agreements and President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. He described the Camp David accord as a conspiracy against the Palestinian people which has the blessings of the Americans.

He accused the Israelis of using prohibitory weapons such as cluster bombs, gas bombs and fragmentation shells on the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Despite all this, he said, our people are resisting and carrying on their struggle to achieve their goal.

Mr 'Arafat said the proposal to give autonomy to the Palestinians amounts only to enslaving his people. Under this proposal the Israelis will have the right of control the sources of water in Palestinian villages and towns.

Additional Report on Interview

BK281259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Chief of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat has declared that his visit to India is the signal to the victory of the Palestinian People in their struggle for an independent homeland.

In an interview to All-India Radio's special correspondent K.K. Sood, Mr 'Arafat said: With the support of the country like India we are approaching our goal.

Speaking warmly of India's relations with the Palestinians and the Arabs, Mr 'Arafat said he cannot forget Nehru and his contribution to the nonalined movement as one of its founding fathers. Even before that the Palestinians and the Arabs remember Gandhi's advocacy of their cause. He hoped that he will have successful and fruitful talks during the visit and this will help push the nonalined movement further.

Speaking about the Palestinian struggle, Mr 'Arafat said: It is a long march and we are facing fierce enemies. He described the Camp David agreement as a conspiracy and said these have the blessings of the Americans.

Mr 'Arafat thanked Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for inviting him to India and hoped that his talks will strengthen relations between India and the Palestinians.

Ghandi, 'Arafat Discuss International Issues

BK281609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] At a 90-minute meeting this evening Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and PLO chief Mr Yasir 'Arafat surveyed and analyzed the changes in the attitudes of some important countries on the Palestine issue and the evolving situation in west Asia.

The PLO chief explained to Mrs Gandhi the recent moves at the United Nations on these matters. He recalled India's support to the cause of the Palestinian people which, he said, dates back to a period even before India became independent. India's voice on matters affecting west Asia is of great significance, he said.

The prime minister assured him of India's continued interest in the concern and aspirations of the Palestinian people and said India would continue to support them.

On the situation in Afghanistan, the two leaders agreed that a solution can be found only through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation. Mr 'Arafat appreciated India's balanced, constructive and measured response to this critical situation and acknowledged that India has a significant role in defusing the crisis. He noted that there is an identity of approach between India and the PLO on the issue.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and warm atmosphere, also covered cooperation between India and the PLO. Mr 'Arafat appreciated the facilities provided by India to Palestinian students in the educational field. Mrs Gandhi assured him that these would be continued.

'Arafat Using 'Good Offices'

BK281611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 28 Mar (AFP)--Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat told Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi tonight that he was "exerting his influence" and "using his good offices" to bring about an "acceptable" solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

Mr. 'Arafat, who arrived here on a 2-day state visit, conferred with Mrs. Gandhi for 1 and 1/2 hours and both the leaders discussed ways and means to defuse the 4-month old Afghan crisis.

Statement on Gandhi-'Arafat Meeting

BK281709 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1647 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Official spokesman's statement on March 28: Chairman 'Arafat called on the prime minister at 1700 on March 28. The meeting lasted for 1 and a half hours.

The prime minister was assisted by Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and Secretary E.R. [as received]. Chairman 'Arafat was assisted by Farouq Qaddumi, shadow foreign minister and spokesman of the PLO, the PLO representative in Delhi and three members of the Executive Council of the PLO. The talks were held in a very warm and cordial atmosphere.

Chairman 'Arafat gave the Indian prime minister a detailed analysis and briefing on the situation in west Asia, particularly touching the problem affecting the Palestinian people and their concerns. The prime minister recalled India's continued interest in support to the Palestinian people.

The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat surveyed and analyzed the changes in attitude of various countries on the issue of the Palestinian and the evolving situation in west Asia.

Chairman 'Arafat also explained to the prime minister the recent moves and resolutions at the United Nations and the Security Council on the Palestinian issue and on the west Asian situation. The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat assessed the implications on these developments at the United Nations. In this context, Chairman 'Arafat recalled India's support to cause of Palestine which dates back to a period even before India's independence when both the Indian and Palestinian peoples were under British rule.

Chairman 'Arafat stressed his assessment of India's views and assessment on matters affecting west Asia of great significance [as received] and he hoped for India's continued support.

The prime minister assured Chairman 'Arafat of India's continued interest in the concerns and aspirations ofthee Palestinian people and assured India's continued support.

The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat also exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan. They agreed that a resolution to the problem arising out of the situation can only be achieved through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontations. Chairman 'Arafat appreciated India's balanced, constructive and measured response to the critical situation and acknowledged that India had a significant role in defusing the crisis. He conveyed to the prime minister that the PLO is also exerting its influence in a similar manner with all concerned and noted that there was an identity of approach between India and the PLO regarding the situation.

Chairman 'Arafat and the prime minister also exchanged views on cooperation between the PLO and India. Chairman 'Arafat appreciated the facilities provided by India to Palestinian students in the field of education and hoped that cooperation between the PLO and India will continue. The prime minister conveyed India's willingness of continued cooperation in the context of existing friendly relations between India and the PLO.

Gandhi Support for Palestinians

BK290938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has reaffirmed India's full support for the cause of the Palestinians. Speaking at a dinner in honor of visiting PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, Mrs Gandhi said our support for the Palestinian cause has been consistent. It has been part of India's foreign policy from its inception. She recalled that even in the 30's when India herself was struggling for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru raised their voices against the injustices the Arabs and Palestinians were subjected to.

Referring to the recent developments in the region, the prime minister said they are causing concern to all. Peace and stability can seldom be restored through military solutions or induction of armaments. Conditions must be created through diplomatic and political initiatives so that the countries in the region retain their independence and remain free from any kind of foreign interference.

In his reply, Mr 'Arafat asserted that peace in west Asia cannot be achieved unless the Palestinians are given the right of self-determination and establish their own independent state. The Palestinians look to India's support and political influence in the international sphere in their liberation struggle, he added.

Earlier, Mr 'Arafat called on President Sanjiva Reddy.

'Arafat Press Conference

BK291612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpts] PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his full support to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's diplomatic steps to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and resolve the crisis. He told the crowded news conference in New Delhi today that both Mrs Gandhi and himself look at their Soviet friends through this angle, as he put it.

Mr 'Arafat expressed his people's gratitude for India's steadfast support to their cause. With this support, he said they will be able to advance more and more till victory is achieved. He noted that more and more nations in Europe were now granting recognition to the PLO and talking about the rights of the Palestinian people. He looked forward to more practical steps in this direction. Israel, he said, should be compelled to carry out UN resolution and its occupation should not be recognized.

In reply to a question, the PLO chief expressed concern over the developments in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region with the coming in of massive U.S. naval forces. All these constitute a danger and are a direct attack on the Palestinian cause beside increasing international tension. He also criticized President as-Sadat for giving asylum to the deposed shah of Iran in Egypt which, he said, was against the Egyptian people.

Remarks on Afghanistan Situation

BK291249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 March (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today admitted that he did not have any specific proposal to solve the Afghanistan crisis, but said that he would go along with India to find a diplomatic and peaceful solution of the 4-month-old Afghan crisis.

The Palestinian leader, however, gave contradicting replies to questions on the role he is playing in resolving the Afghan tangle. To a question he denied outright that he was mediating to bring about a solution of the Afghan crisis and to another he admitted that he was using his "good offices" to find a diplomatic and peaceful solution.

Mr 'Arafat admitted that he was approached by Iran and Afghan [as received] to "exert his influence and good offices" through the PLO representative who went to Afghanistan and Iran as member of the democratic lawyers' delegation, but said "I am not a mediator ...I will never be a mediator."

Mr 'Arafat said that he did not discuss with Mrs Gandhi the issue of Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan, as a prerequisite to solve the crisis, and said "We did not talk about withdrawal of Soviet troops, but I supported (Mrs Gandhi's) stand for finding a diplomatic and peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue."

"We have to look (at the crisis) from our Soviet friends' angle as well" Mr 'Arafat said, but did not elaborate.

What he meant was the Indian stand that the demand of Soviet troops withdrawal should be related with an assurance from Pakistan and the United States that all rebel activities against the Babrak Karmal regime should cease.

From his replies Mr 'Arafat made it clear that he would not like to open up his mind on the Afghan issue, when he parried questions relating to his role in defusing the crisis.

Support for Gandhi Afghan Mediation

BK291334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his full support to Mrs Gandhi's diplomatic steps to secure withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and resolve the crisis. He told a crowded news conference in New Delhi today that both Mrs Gandhi and himself look at their Soviet friends through this angle, as he put it. He denied that he was working as a mediator on the issue. He discussed the Afghanistan development with the prime minister in the overall framework of an exchange of views on international issues.

In reply to a question on the problem, Mr 'Arafat said those who are expressing concern about Islam in Afghanistan completely ignore the fact that the most important shrine of the Muslims is under Israeli occupation in Jerusalem. That occupation is supported by the United States. He wondered why they are so eager to help Muslims in Afghanistan while they are totally opposing Islam in Iran.

A large number of Palestinian students mobbed Mr 'Arafat and chanted slogans welcoming him to the PLO office in New Delhi where the press conference was held. They denounced Israel and the Camp David Accords and pledged to continue their fight until Palestinians get their own homeland.

Joint Statement Announced

BK310941 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 31 Mar BK

[Text of 30 March Joint Indian-PLO statement on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to India]

[Text] At the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited India 28-30 March 1980. The Palestinian delegation included Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Executive Committee official spokesman and head of the National Relations Department; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Cultural Department; 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, member of the Central Council; and Abu Tariq, member of the National Council; and representative of the PLO in New Delhi Fay'sal Awdah.

The Indian delegation included Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao; Romesh Bhandari, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; V.K. Grover, joint secretary and Y.R. Dhawan, Ambassador of India in Beirut.

During his stay in Delhi, 'Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were received by the Indian President Sanjiva Reddy. 'Arafat met with the Indian prime minister and held lengthy talks on joint bilateral issues, the explosive situation in the Middle East and the international situation, including developments in the area.

The talks were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Indian prime minister affirmed her principled support of the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian question in particular. The prime minister also expressed the view that a just peace and a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis could only be found with the full participation of the PLO as an equal partner in any settlement.

A settlement such as this would have to be based on Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine.

In this direction, the two sides emphasised the resolutions on the Middle East question, including the question of Palestine and the Camp David accords adopted at the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana. Both sides also condemned Israel's expansionism and aggression in occupied territories and in south Lebanon, including the establishment of settlements and exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories.

'Arafat and Prime Minister Gandhi discussed international questions and the situation in South Asia. The two sides agreed that de-escalation of international tension could only be achieved through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation through the induction of arms.

'Arafat expressed appreciation for India's balanced, constructive role and its response to the critical situation in the region. Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound appreciation for India's role in supporting the Arab cause and the Palestinian struggle throughout the past 3 decades. He referred to India's historical ties with the Arabs and expressed the desire for building more bridges between India and the PLO and Arab world. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat welcomed India's role and its struggle against all forms of colonialism, imperialism and racism. He also welcomed the positive and effective role which Mrs Gandhi is playing in the nonalined movement.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed admiration for India's progress in the industrial, technological and scientific field and for its extensive potential for achieving domestic development. He expressed to the prime minister his conviction that Indian expertise and technology can be utilized in promoting development and construction in the Arab world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level of Indian-Arab cooperation and noted that there is wide scope for developing this cooperation in various fields. They noted that there are similar potentials between the Arab and Indian economies that can be utilized for encouraging mutual dependence and promoting the joint collective capabilities. Hence, it was agreed to create a suitable framework for exchanging views and consultations on the bilateral and international levels among the PLO, India and the Arab League.

Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for inviting him to visit India. He also expressed appreciation for granting the PLO mission in New Delhi diplomatic status.

'Arafat Departs 30 Mar

BK300614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 30 March (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left for Beirut today after concluding his two-day state visit to India.

Mr. 'Arafat was seen off at Delhi's Palam Airport by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her cabinet colleagues and diplomats from Arab missions.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES 31 MAR

Arrival Statement

BK010137 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr Neil Marten, has come on a 2-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport he said during his talks with Pakistani officials the question of debt relief to Pakistan would come up for discussion. He said 77 million pounds have already been written off by Britain under an agreement reached with Pakistan last year.

In reply to a question the British minister said Britain had increased its financial assistance to Pakistan by over 50 percent at a time when its assistance to other countries was being reduced. He said his country had already committed 30 million pounds as aid to Pakistan for the current financial year. Mr Marten also said Britain will be making contribution for Afghan refugees and details will be discussed with the UN high commissioner for refugees and Pakistani ministers.

Willingness To Sell Arms

BK011032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] British minister of state for overseas development, Neil Marten, visited two Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar today. Talking to newsmen after the visit he said although the Pakistan Government and the world community were responding and providing them relief, a lot more was required to be done. He said voluntary organizations of Britain would like to come and give a helping hand in the relief work.

About the Soviet response to British diplomatic initiatives, he said that sometimes they showed interest and at others they turned them down flatly.

Replying to a question, he said following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the security of the region has been upset and it was time for the setting up of the role of peace of regional countries.

Replying to another question, he said it was the right of every country to strengthen its defense and added that his government would be happy to sell arms wanted by Pakistan.

Earlier, talking to the refugees, he said his country was making maximum efforts at the diplomatic level for Soviet withdrawal and hoped that one day the refugees would be able to return to their home and set up a government of their choice.

AUTHORITIES REMIT SALAMAT ALI'S SENTENCE

BK291037 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] An official announcement says that the martial law authorities have remitted the remaining portion of the sentence of the Pakistani correspondent of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW Salamat Ali. His sentence has been remitted on a petition by him made on compassionate ground.

31 MARCH DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Meets Student Leaders

WA311835 London REUTER in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, March 31 REUTER--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr met three leaders of the students occupying the U.S. Embassy here tonight raising expectations of an imminent major development in the U.S.-Iranian crisis. The meeting followed a full session of the ruling Revolutionary Council at the president's office and came amid reports from Washington that President Carter might announce tougher measures against Iran very soon if the Iranian authorities did not move to ease the 149-day-old hostage crisis.

After the meeting, one of the student leaders, who refused to be identified, told reporters: "Bani-Sadr will make the announcement tomorrow." He gave no indication of what the announcement might be.

The president is due to address a mass rally to mark the Islamic Republic's first anniversary at 0730 GMT tomorrow.

The Revolutionary Council issued no statement after tonight's meeting and spokesman Hasan Habibi refused to speak to reporters. The president's office, contacted by telephone, refused to comment on the meeting with the students.

Moves To Solve Crisis

NC312024 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 31 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--The Iranian Revolutionary Council, which yesterday (voted) unanimously in favor of finding a definitive solution to the problem of the U.S. Embassy hostages, has requested President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to work out the details of a solution, well-informed sources here said today. The sources said that President Bani-Sadr would announce these details tomorrow in his address marking the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, sources close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said that President Bani-Sadr had presented his plan for resolving the crisis to the religious ruler late today, adding that the ayaytollah will express his opinion on the plan tomorrow.

Three of the Islamic militants occupying the United States Embassy here met today with Mr. Bani-Sadr, the sources said. The well-informed sources added that in one of his messages to Mr. Bani-Sadr, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said he would approve publication by a senate investigating committee of a white paper on Iranian grievances about American interference in Iran and establishment of a joint U.S.-Iranian committee to study the case.

Informed sources said that the Iranian president had asked Ayatollah Khomeyni to indicate his preference among three courses.

First, the sources said, was the possibility of a takeover of the U.S. Embassy by the government, followed by the departure of the Islamic activists, the hostages becoming a government responsibility.

Second was a possible transfer of the hostages to government custody outside the U.S. Embassy premises, abandoning the building to the activists.

Third was maintaining the hostages at the embassy while restricting Islamic student occupancy to a part of the embassy, the government being put in overall control.

The same sources added that President Jimmy Carter's successive conciliatory messages may have helped in advancing proposals that could lead to the ultimate release of the hostages, prisoners now for close to five months.

Khomeyni Refusal to 'Carter' Message

NC311354 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 31 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will not answer the message sent to him by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the imam's son Ahmad said today in a newspaper interview. According to the KEYHAN report, President Carter's message asked the ayatollah to make an effort to help resolve the crisis between Iran and the United States in a way that was fair and honorable for all concerned.

1 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Islamic Republic Anniversary Rally

LD010730 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0651 GMT on 1 April begins broadcasting live from Azadi Square in Tehran, where people are assembled to mark the 1st anniversary of the proclamation of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The reporter names some of the dignitaries present, including Mahdavi Kani and Daryush Foruhar.

At 0706 GMT, after a brief return to the studio, the reporter at Azadi Square announced that the helicopter carrying President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has landed and that he is being greeted by the people.

The ceremony, according to the reporter, will begin with a recitation from the Koran, to be followed by a speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni read by his son, and then the speech by President Bani-Sadr.

Khomeyni Message to Nation

LD011329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0719 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Message from Ayatollah Khomeyni to the nation read out by his son, Ahmad Khomeyni, at a rally in Azadi Square, Tehran, on the first anniversary of the founding of the Iranian Islamic Republic--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In order to bring joy to the souls of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the soul of the martyr in Egypt who was killed in the nationwide demonstrations yesterday, when protesting against the arrival of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Egypt, here is a message by the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, addressed to the noble Iranian nation: [shouts of "God is great"]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. April 1 is the anniversary of the day when the rule by the oppressed over the arrogant was officiated in Iran. It is the anniversary of the promise by Almighty God. Praise be to God for enabling the oppressed Iranian nation to triumph over the arrogant of the world, both Eastern and Western. April 1 is the day on which the soldiers of God triumphed over the soldiers of satan, the day of God's victory and triumph and the victory of those of his servants who believe in him. The Iranian nation regards this day as an Islamic, national festival. Absolute victory and triumph, in the fullest meaning of the word, will be achieved when all the oppressed the world over are covered by this divine light and by the shadow of the banner of "Victory comes from God" [quotation from Koran].

This will happen when the Muslims of the world, with the help of the invisible hand of God, oust the criminals and plunderers from their countries and hoist the banner of Islam and the slogan of "God is great." That will be the day when, with a valiant uprising and with the cry of "God is great," those of the ilk of As-Sadat and the deposed shah's fellow travelers will receive the same treatment which the brave Iranian nation meted out to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The great Egyptian nation, which cannot raise its head because of the shame brought upon it by the traitorous As-Sadat, is now facing an even greater shame imposed upon it as a result of plot and intrigue by the great satan. The great satan, in order to regain access to the office of treachery and crime, resorts to any means possible and any fiendish designs. He imposes Mohammad Reza upon Egypt and pretends he knows nothing about it. Little does he realize that the nations have awakened and know the hand of people of his ilk quite well.

Threatening us with military occupation and landing paratroopers in the den of espionage and threatening economic blockade and isolation of the country and having failed to achieve anything, he has now embarked upon a political plot and a satanic conspiracy. By expressions of moderation and flattery he is trying to pull the wool over our eyes and to win his political gamble against his rivals by playing a trick on our nation. Carter's new trick is similar to the trick that the deposed shah dealt towards the end of his shameful reign when he engaged in trickery, flattery and deception against the nation and the clergy, but his plot was neutralized. Mr Carter must realize that by sending the deposed shah to Egypt and apologizing for the past mistakes, by admitting America's treacheries against oppressed nations, including Iran, and then asking me, as a member of the great Iranian nation, to find a solution for the espionage den, he is following the wrong path. The solution to the problem lies solely with the noble Iranian nation and with the Islamic Majles, elected by the nation. He must realize that his support of the deposed shah after so many crimes and great betrayals as well as so much plundering do not leave room for a so-called honorable solution of the issue. By delivering the deposed shah, this enemy of Islam and Iran, to the enemy who has deeply hurt the world Muslims by his shameful deeds, he has further complicated the way to a solution.

The strange thing is that As-Sadat, like Carter, also claims that he has been motivated by a sense of humanity in accepting the deposed shah. These people, who at every opportunity have brought down great nations whose only crime is in seeking their rights, now claiming a (?sense) of humanity, have given sanctuary and support to a criminal who, over a period of 40 years, drove a great nation to degradation, besmirched thousands of innocent people in dust and blood, maimed and injured nearly 100,000 people and plundered the assets of a poor nation. And they describe this as a proof of their sense of humanity. And they describe this as a proof of their sense of humanity. Our nation and their nation are being used as a political game. Now that we are facing certain individuals who do not shirk from any act or any crime in order to gain office for a few years, who find it easy to lie, to utter drivel, to make a statement and then deny it, and who, unfortunately, also possess satanic power, it is up to all the oppressed, particularly the world nation [as heard], to come to their senses and defend what is right and true, and to rid their countries of the filthy presence of such individuals.

It is for the noble Iranian nation, regardless of ideology or to whatever group one belongs, to desist from creating discord, dispute or hindrance for one another, to crush its enemies by unity of expression and by reaching out to grasp the rope of God [quote from Koran] to set aside individual and group quarrels which stem from nothing except selfishness, which, if allowed to develop, will drag everyone to corruption and the country to destruction. The orators, the intellecturals, the thinkers, the scientists, the academics and the learned should focus all their might on dashing the hope of our main enemy, America, for if a powerful enemy establishes its domination nothing will be left for anyone.

I call upon our Kordestani brothers and sisters to defend their country in a brotherly manner, shoulder to shoulder and along with their other brothers, and to accept like their own brothers the army and other security forces who are serving the country, security and the nation's welfare and who bear hardship and difficulties, and not to listen to the deviationists who, in the name of the Kurds and the Kurdish nation, want to drop your country in the lap of satanical powers, to bring back past difficulties and hardships, who do not know anything about dear Islam and its commands, who are its enemy. For with the establishment of the Islamic government all the strata in the nation will continue their life together in security, peace and welfare, God Almighty willing.

My brothers, should Islamic unity, God forbid, be heading toward defeat there will be neither a Kordestan nor a Khuzestan, nor any other province. Come and for God's sake desist from discord and treat your other brothers peacefully and sincerely, and, relying upon God's strength, defend your country. If you do so God will be with you and no power will be able to overcome you. I pray to exalted God for victory for Islam and Mulsims, and guidance for the misled. And peace be upon the true servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 1 April 1980.

Bani-Sadr Speech

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--live; first part of speech, dealing with regional and national affairs, will be published subsequently]

LD011136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0759 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Only one more topic is left that I was supposed to talk about today, and that is the story of the messages which have been sent to me by American President Carter, through the Swiss charge d'affaires and ambassador.

I should let you know that after Kurt Waldheim came to Iran, the Revolution Council decided to push to a proposal or an idea through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that was the formation of a commission so that the crimes of America in Iran may be known to public opinion in America and to public opinion throughout the world. It had formulated some guidelines for the work of that commission. At that time I was busy with the presidential election campaign. Later, when I attended the Revolution Council, I discovered that work on the commission had progressed and that it was ready to be formed and to start its work.

It was decided that I, as president and as the chairman of the Revolution Council, should announce that Iran was ready to accept the commission. I was received by the imam at the hospital. I asked him: Are you in agreement with this commission's coming? Have you agreed to it? He replied: Yes, there is nothing wrong with it.

Then I invited that commission. Part of the duties of that commission was to visit the hostages. How the story of that commission ended you must have heard about and know about. They left. It was agreed--it was part of the guidelines--that if the work of this commission progressed, and if it produced its report, and if the prosecution of the former shah progressed in Panama, and if the question of his extradition was treated seriously, then we should put the hostages under medical care, so that when they engage in propaganda against us in the world and want to teach us lessons in humanity--while our (?position) is entirely a lesson in humanity--it should be known to public opinion that the hostages were not ill-treated and that they were even under medical care, and were also under the care of the government. This was included in the guidelines.

After they took the former shah away from Panama, after they took him to Egypt, a message was sent to me which said: You should live up to your promises. I said: What were our promises that we should live up to? They said: The transferring of the hostages and the provision of medical care for them, so that our public opinion may become confident that the hostages are secure from every point of view. I said: That was on the condition that the former shah had not gone from Panama to Egypt and that the commission had issued its report. Also, your worries are groundless. Our attitude is one of kindness. You must be certain that they will not suffer the slightest harm, either from the viewpoint of health or from the viewpoint of security. We are ready to give the necessary guarantees.

However, we do not believe that this gentleman, the former deposed shah, went to Egypt on his own. Your Mr Kissinger, his excellency, was present there. His excellency arranged this removal. And if you say that you did not want this, we are not sure. Perhaps personally you knew nothing about it, and your rivals who wish to replace you as President did it. We do not know about this. However, we do know that the ruling establishment of America did this and that we are confronting that establishment.

They sent me a second letter. The Persian translation of the letter they sent me is as follows--we are not well informed about these diplomatic niceties; it seems every one of them has some significance:

We have paid attention to the reaction of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, concerning the message of 25 March, the message in which we expressed our evaluation concerning the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for taking steps toward a definite stage for the sake of the removal of the hostages, so that by Monday, 31 March, they would come under the control of the government. We value the renewed promises of President Bani-Sadr which he has given to Mr Kaiser of the Swiss Embassy; namely, that the hostages will come under the custody [eshraf] of the government. In our view it is important that this action be carried out immediately. According to our interpretation, the political conditions in Iran and in the United States would make the removal of the hostages much more difficult at a later time. In a separate message we described the changes in the reaction of U.S. political leaders and American public opinion concerning the Iran crisis.

It can be expected that if some positive actions are not carried out the severity of this negative attitude will increase during the coming weeks. However, concerning the remarks which the president has made to Mr Kaiser--meaning the things which I have now told you--we believe that, in fact, America has demonstrated its good will toward Iran and its president. Our agreement to the formation of the UN commission--which we had asked for and which they agreed to--is the best indication of it. Also, during the past 2 months we have refrained from any hard or harsh remarks about Iran and we have tried not to overlook the position of President Bani-Sadr--meaning the letter that they wrote to the imam saying that they admit to their former mistakes.

Without success we tried to get the shah to remain in Panama--meaning that they tried to get the shah to remain there but that he has gone. You make such a claim and expect us to believe you.

On 27 March Mr Vance, the secretary of state, gave a public statement announcing his agreement with the publication of a white paper about the history of Iranian-American relations--meaning that they will publish a paper and will publish in it the documents concerning the corruption which they committed and the crimes that they committed concerning Iran. Very well, of course, this is a good thing to do. We are not opposed to it; we are in full agreement with it.

We wish to take part in a series of mutual stages.

Mr Bani-Sadr's comments on American television that the hostages may be released before the formation of the Majles provided that real conditions are met--I talked about those real conditions in the television appearance and I said that the condition is the extradition of the shah to Iran; now I proclaim this, too: If they bring the shah from Egypt today, at that moment we will allow the hostages to leave from the airport [shouts of "God is great," "Hail Bani-Sadr"]--and provided that changes are made in America's attitude, have attracted our attention. We are ready to receive any special thoughts on this issue--meaning: What are the conditions that you say should be met. Tell us what those conditions are and we are prepared to accept them. No, not that we are ready to accept them--let us have those conditions so that we may see whether we can accept them or not.

We should remind the Iranian president that the American Government has most carefully and scrupulously carried out its responsibilities in all the stages of the plan of action. We now expect the Iranian authorities to carry out the stages which are their responsibility, especially concerning the removal of the hostages. If this is speedily carried out, the removal of the hostages can open the way for a speedy solution to the crisis.

The night before last the issue was raised at the Revolution Council, which decided: If America issues an official statement that until such time as the Majles is formed and the proper decision is taken that America will refrain from resorting to any propaganda or making any claim or saying anything or making any provocation, then the Revolution Council agrees to take the hostages under its care and custody.

Therefore, this is where we are in our relations with America, which you, the Iranian people, are being informed of as it happens. Now, here I must tell you that in (?respect) for world revolution against the dominating powers and struggle against the U.S. and Russian superpowers, we consider these struggles to be an Islamic and a revolutionary jihad. In order to implement this jihad we shall do everything necessary.

What we want in this jihad is to remove all traces of superpowers. [Shouts of "God is great." Someone in the crowd says: This is not what the imam said; the imam said that as long as the former shah is not extradited we must not return the hostages.]

I said that the imam's son is present here; the commission's arrival had the imam's approval. However, we brothers and sisters, all of us, shall fulfill our commitments. However, we must carry out our struggles against domination and the traces of U.S. domination in Iran, be it economic, political, cultural or in toppling the groups dependent on U.S. domination and, obviously, the Russian superpower. We must continue our relentless struggle with decisiveness [shouts of "God is great"]. Saving today's humanity is tantamount to saving our country from poverty, from privation, from unemployment and [word indistinct] which has been imposed by the hegemonists. Achieving these things depends on our victory in our great struggle against these two superpowers of the era. As far as I am concerned, the question of U.S. domination in Iran is a more urgent issue, an issue which has priority, for the effects of U.S. domination in Iran are seen in our economy, in our armed forces, in our administrative organization as well as in our culture. Consequently, we must in all resoluteness. [sentence as heard] If in various parts of the country certain armed elements are resisting the revolution government, it is because of the continuation of American domination in our country. Therefore, as long as the traces of such domination are present, we cannot take off our Islamic soldiers uniform. [shouts of "God is great"]

We are ready to accept the great and determining [word indistinct] of martyrdom [shouts by the crowds], as our martyrs accepted it. Therefore, as I pointed out, just look at the enormity of this assembly. There is no sign of discrimination; it is an expression of the unity with God; it is a demonstration of monotheism. Now our revolutionary society, through such expressions, has displayed itself on this day, the anniversary of founding of its republic.

All over this great square there is not a sign of discrimination or discord which might give any hope to our country's enemies. This is a unified nation. This united nation is determined not only to establish a complete independence in its own country, but also to present such an independence to the deprived countries. Our brothers in the Islamic countries must bear in mind, the beloved Egyptian nation should bear in mind, that the man who, as president of that country, has allowed in the former shah has betrayed the Islamic nation. [shouts of approval] On this Islamic Republic Day, the Islamic nation considers As-Sadat as...[Bani-Sadr departs from his speech and addresses the crowd, saying: "Shall we say traitor No 1"] Both the former shah and Assad [as heard] as two No 1 traitors to Islam nation. I mean Anwar as-Sadat. Not only that, but two traitors to the world oppressed. [shouts of "God is great"] We call on our sisters and brothers in the Islamic world, and all over the world, to consider the struggle against these traitors as their fundamental duty.

At this point, I will end what I wanted to report to the beloved nation. In conclusion, I alert you workers, farmers, you oppressed Iranian people; if we fail to increase the country's production in this Iranian year, if we fail to establish security in workshops, if we fail to establish security throughout the country, then we will not be able to bring the great struggle I mentioned into fruition. We will not be able to protect the security in the country, we will not be able to maintain our country's solidarity. Now it is your turn, you brave Iranian people; it is your turn, you Islamic nation; to fulfill your commitment, to help your government in its work and endeavour. The struggle against the superpowers' domination is part of our endeavour. Prepare yourself for this work and endeavour.

God bless you all, God willing. I greet you all on your victory.

Hostages To Stay in Embassy

NC011222 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 1 (AFP)--An Iranian militant among the group holding the U.S. hostages here today said the Americans would stay put until Parliament decided their fate.

"We follow the imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)--not (President Abolhasan) Bani-Sadr," a militant guard told newsmen through the embassy railings shortly after Mr. Bani-Sadr said the hostages would be handed over to the Revolutionary Council.

The militants announced they would hold a news conference later today.

Early today, the president said the hostages would be transferred provided Washington promised not to take sanctions against Iran.

VIOLENCE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Governor's Description of Attacks

LD281149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Our Mahabad correspondent reports that following the clashes in the village of Qalatan, the number of people killed since Wednesday has been announced as follows: number of Peshmargas killed--3; number of villagers killed--13.

"The governor general of West Azarbayjan told the central news bureau: The casualty reports that have reached us are contradictory and we are waiting for reports from the Red Lion and Sun society and an investigation unit sent to the region. West Azarbayjan's governor general added: Last night, army units stationed in (Razjan) and ('Adla) as well as certain surrounding villages came under fire but fortunately without any loss of life. It appears that armed persons shelled the villages with mortars so as to arouse the villagers against the army. He added: The village of Qalatan is situated on a hill and when it was occupied for the second time by the gendarmerie large quantities of light and heavy arms were discovered. In the clashes in Qalatan a number of people were killed and the matter is under investigation by the governorate general.

"Continuing his remarks he said: Last night, an attack was also launched by armed groups on the villages of (Alajiq), Naqadeh and Oshnaviyeh. The inhabitants of these rural areas have therefore moved into towns. Fortunately, however, the attack did not cause any loss of life. The situation in Naqadeh from this morning up to the time of this report, 1300, has been calm.

"The governor general of West Azarbayjan, continuing his remarks, said: A number of people affiliated with the armed groups, by spreading baseless rumors and in certain circumstances by attacking certain villages, are trying to exacerbate the situation and to instigate the rural inhabitants."

Kurds' Call To Stop War

NC281433 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 28 (AFP)--Kurdish leaders today called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni t "stop this fratricidal war before it is too late," following further attacks by the Iranian armed forces on Kurdish villages.

The banned Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party (IKDP) warned the ayatollah that the Kurds would "defe. d their liberty and independence with all their strength" if the attacks continued. "The decision is yours," the party said.

The IKDP, which earlier said that Iranian helicopters and armoured vehicles had bombarded villages near Urumiyeh in Western Azarbayian, complained to Ayatollah Khomeyni that "malevolent elements" were trying to drag the Kurds into war.

Governor's Report on Casualties

LD281926 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following clashes which occurred 2 days ago between the units of the army with the armed men in the Kurdish inhabited areas at the Western Azarbayjan in northwest Iran, the governor general of that province said: Unauthorized people brought about the incidents which led to the killing of between 17 to 22 persons. The governor general of Western Azarbayjan said: The villagers of the cities of Naqadeh and Oshnoviyeh have also suffered damages.

He further said: The villagers have been asked not to listen to the rumors spread by the antirevolutionaries and not to leave their homes. The governor general of the Western Azarbayjan stressed that the army should exercise the government's sovereignty all over the country, and the rumor which says that government supports the feudals of the area is baseless. The governor general of the Western Azarbayjan said: Land reform plans will be soon implemented in the area.

Report on Further Clashes

LD291122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the situation in several suburbs of the towns of Urumiyeh and Naqadeh has become tense and scattered clashes have taken place between military units and armed groups.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning the governor general of West Azarbayjan said: Last night armed groups opened fire on the military unit stationed in the Aqbolagh region in the suburbs of Urumiyeh and similar attacks were made against the gendarmerie post at (Vatanlu) near Naqadeh. He added: We have not had any reports so far on casualties.

The supervisor of the governorate in the town of Naqadeh said, regarding the clashes in the suburbs of Naqadeh: During the past 48 hours the hamlets of (Ala Gudarz) and Mirabad, as well as the (Vatanlu) post and the gendarmerie unit deployed south of Naqadeh, have been attacked by armed groups employing heavy weapons but these groups have been forced to retreat by crossfire from gendarmerie personnel. He added: The inhabitants of the hamlets of (Ala Gudarz) and Mirabad have been evacuated from these villages.

Last night armed groups also attacked the hamlet of (Lavashlu) in the suburbs of Naqadeh. The inhabitants have left the hamlet and moved toward the (Vatanlu) post. The men of the (Vatanlu) gendarmerie post last night forced the attackers to retreat under their crossfire from the hamlet of (Lavashlu). In the meantime, at 0230 today the gendarmerie unit south of Naqadeh was attacked by machinegun fire. The attackers were forced to flee because of gendarmerie crossfire. The supervisor of the Naqadeh Governorate said: Fortunately, these clashes have not resulted in any deaths.

In the meantime, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Urumiyeh, citing a reliable source, reported that the situation in the township of Pir Anshahr is completely calm.

General Shadmehr Interview

LD291900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the contrasting reports received from the world news agencies regarding the recent events in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan, in order to learn of the role of the army in the events of the above-mentioned regions, our correspondent contacted General Shadmehr, commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We now draw your attention to our colleague's interview with the commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran: [begin recording]

[Question] General Shadmehr, as you know, clashes have occurred in West Azarbayjan and various parts of that region in the past few days. Would you explain to our listeners how these clashes occurred, how the army acted and, possibly, the number of dead and wounded?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you know, the Iranian nation has been informed a number of times by the mass media that in order to carry out its official exercises in accordance with its preparranged timetable, the army is obliged to take certain steps outside the garrisons. Hence, it had been asked that these deployments should not be interpreted as warring missions and that the people should not be influenced by antinational elements.

These seasonal programs have been implemented by the army and will continue. Unfortunately, in spite of previous announcements, some organizations and groups who are always intent on beguiling the people had placed some people--armed with various weapons--in the path of the army units and with their repulsive actions caused the martyrdom of a number of officers, NCO's, soldiers and local inhabitants. A few were also wounded. The units were forced to retaliate and remove the obstacles so that they could carry out their official exercises.

[Question] According to the information that Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, has given us, the army is stationed at a number of points in Qassemlu Canyon and has had a number of clashes there. Was this the same maneuver during which the said events occurred, or was it other matters?

[Answer] This was the same official exercise. In order to express its good intentions, when the army decided to carry out its operations in that region, before entering the region it even waited for 24 hours and announced: This is the route of our operations; do not cause any disturbance.

Unfortunately, in spite of the previous announcement and the 24-hour stop, it turned out that some people insisted on causing clashes. Consequently, since the army's timetable had already been fixed, it carried on and passed through Qassemlu Canyon, in the same way as in the country's other canyons, pursued its exercise and later carried out another exercise in the surrounding heights.

[Question] What was the loss of life in the military in these clashes?

[Answer] According to the information that I have so far received, 7 were killed and 13 or 14 wounded. Of course, a number of the local inhabitants who were involved in the clash with these people [word indistinct] were injured.

[Question] General Shadmehr, reports have come in from the west of the country--Kordestan--and it seems that the army met some interference there as well.

[Answer] We have not met any interference anywhere. We have carried out the same exercises and there have been no clashes so far [in Kordestan].

[Question] General Shadmehr, the news agencies have been spreading biased and adverse reports from all over our country. Is it not time for the army to form a public relations office, so that by contacting it we could report to the people from the source?

[Answer] There is a public relations office. We gave reports in the past but since the reports were not circulated we thought that your organization was not in favor of this. We did not insist [words indistinct]. If you like, our public relations office exists, it could be in contact with you and would honestly put any information that you wish at your disposal. The public relations office does not consider it suitable to hide any news from you who should inform the nation of the events. [end recording]

Naqadeh Reported Peaceful

LD291902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, upon contact with our reporter at Urumiyeh news center about the situation in the region, has said that last night the gendarmerie post of Aqbolagh in the district of [name indistinct] and the gendarmerie post of Bechanlu located on the axis of Naqadeh-Oshnoviyeh were attacked. The attacks were repelled by the armed forces and fortunately they did not result in casualties.

He said that up to now no new clashes have been reported.

The acting governor of Naqadeh, in a telephone conversation, described the situation in Naqadeh today as peaceful.

He added: At 0230 this morning, the mopping-up groups of gendarmerie situated to the south of Naqadeh were attacked by a group with an assortment of heavy arms. The attack was answered with shots fired by the armed forces.

He added: In the past 2 days, the Turkish vallages of Alagos, Norabad and (Nabeshlu) situated around Naqadeh have been repeatedly attacked by groups with light and heavy arms. In these attacks, several houses in the village of Alagos were damaged but these attacks were repelled by the timely action of the gendarmerie unit in Naqadeh.

Hoseyni Protests Slaughter of Kurds

LD301318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP, Shaykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni has stated in a message to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr that the Iranian army has started a real war against the Kurds during the past few days. He added that the army has slaughtered dozens of people in the Urumiyeh region of West Azarbayjan. He also said that these bloody actions have endangered the hopes of the Kurdish nation for preventing an outburst of war.

Part of the message states: Under these conditions, Mr President, how do you expect the Kurdish nation to surrender its arms, the same arms with which the Kurdish nation defends its (?livelihood) and fights against the Revolution Guards, the army and their local forces.

Following the publication of this message, the cultural and press adviser to the president announced in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr considers the statements made by 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni regarding the recent events in Kordestan to be incorrect. Therefore, he will disclose a number of important matters to the Iranian nation on the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Loss of Phantom Denied

LD301400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] PARS reports that Major General Shadmehr, the commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with a PARS correspondent at noon today, strongly denied the Kurdish Democratic Party's claim about shooting down a Phantom jet and a military helicopter in Oshnaviyeh.

He said: As it was unnecessary, no airplane or helicopter flew over West Azarbayjan yesterday. This claim, like the other claims by the Democratic Party, is untrue; it is nothing but exaggeration.

The commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran added: The members of the Democratic Party have abducted (?13) personnel of the gendarmerie post of the Islamic Republic and we have learned that they have taken them to Oshnaviyeh and threatened their lives. The claim to the effect that these individuals are members of the Guards Corps is untrue.

Citing the Kurdish Democratic Party Headquarters, AFP had reported that Kurdish fighters had succeeded in shooting down a supersonic Phantom jet and a helicopter belonging to the Iranian Army yesterday afternoon.

Army Report on Attacks

LD301804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has told PARS the following about the confrontations on 26 March in Qaralar Pass on the road from Naqadeh to Oshnaviyeh: The 64th Division in Urumiyeh was asked by the Urumiyeh gendarmerie to occupy the Qaralar Pass and insure the security of people traveling along this road. Following this request, the gendarmerie battalion of Naqadeh, together with some of the mopping up personnel of the gendarmerie, occupied the above-mentioned pass and remained in the location till late that night. Then because of heavy rains and not having tents, they left the pass and returned to the nearest building lower down in the mountains. The next day when they returned to reoccupy the pass, they noticed that the pass had already been taken over by armed illegal groups which threatened them. General Shadmehr added that the mission of the gendarmerie unit was to protect the Qaralar Pass, and since the village of Qalatan was on the route used by the gendarmerie unit, the unit had to pass this village. While doing so they were attacked from inside the village and from the pass and were forced to shoot back. According to reports the gendarmerie personnel succeeded in dispersing the counterrevolutionaries and taking their arms. The arms seized were: 1 3.5-inch missile launcher, 1 mortar launcher, several cases of handgrenades, 2 (?heavy automatic MG-3 guns, 1 57mm field gun, 1 bren, 3 G-3 rifles and 1 Russian Simonov rifle.

Gendarmerie Posts, Village Attacked

LD301806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent from Naqadeh following the recent clashes in various parts of West Azarbayjan, the gendarmerie posts of Mirabad and Doab and the village of Alagoz 'Olya came under heavy arms attack by assailants last night, but the attack was beaten back by the return of fire by those guarding the posts. During the attack a mortar hit the village of Alagoz, but, fortunately, it failed to explode. According to the report, during the exchange of fire by the assailants and those guarding the posts, which last about 2 and 1/2 hours, no one was hurt. Our correspondent in Naqadeh has described the situation in the city as perfectly peaceful, adding that the rumors of an outbreak of disturbances in the city are not at all true and that relations between the Turks and the Kurds are characterized by greater cordiality and solidarity than ever before.

Governor Says Situation Calm

LD301820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Haqgu, the West Azarbayjan governor general, in a radio and television interview this morning with the Urumiyeh news unit correspondent described the situation in the region as calm. He said that only Mirabad village, Naqadeh area, was fired on last night, but that there were fortunately no casualties. The West Azarbayjan governor general expressed the hope that the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the region would continue to advance, maintain sovereignty in the region and have no clashes or casualties. He went on to say that now that state organs have been formed and that we have a government and law, it is essential that the government's sovereignty is established in all regions. In the present circumstances where the army is one of the important organs of state and is a symbol of the sovereignty of the government and nation, it should be able to stand on its own feet without help from government forces. It is for this reason that these military movements are taking place. While stressing the need for establishing the army in the region, the West Azarbayjan governor general advised brother Kurds to cooperate with the government and the army and to bear in mind that the army is the protector of their independence and security.

In conclusion, Mr Haqgu called upon the people to value the revolution and Islam, not to allow at this crucial stage the region to be dragged into turmoil and chaos, and to help government officials do their duty in a brotherly manner.

INA Report on Kurdish Clashes

JN301822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 30 March--The gendermarie troops and the Iranian Government guards have carried out a massacre in the Kurdish village of (Qalatan), claiming the lives of 26 victims, including 3 elderly people aged from 70 to 110 years. The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT reports today that 10 citizens were wounded during this barbaric attack.

Meanwhile, armed Kurds attacked several gendermaire posts in the approaches of Naqadeh town, using mortars and RPG's. Armed Kurds also attacked government guards and collaborators in the village of Kamayaran in Kermanshah Province. The attack, which lasted 8 hours, resulted in the killing of three persons.

In another development, the citizens of Amirabad quarter in Shiraz stated a sit-in inside the quarter's court protesting against the wounding of a number of citizens by the guards. The citizens said that they will not leave the court's hall unless the detainees are released and the perpetrators are punished.

The newspaper says that a group of high school graduates, supported by a number of citizens, staged a sit-in inside the education directorate in Karkan protesting against the abrogation of the tests concerning their appointments in the government departments.

Kurdish Party's Letter to Bani-Sadr

LD301912 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] French news agency reports that the Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK], in an 11-page open letter sent to President Bani-Sadr yesterday, announced that they would not lay down their arms until democracy is established in Iran. In the same letter, addressed to President Bani-Sadr, it has been pointed out: We have not voted for you but we are respectable of the majority of the people, and that is why we are writing to you. The Democratic Party of Kordestan has emphasized in this letter that the issue of Kordestan would not be solved by military means, and it is only to be solved through negotiation.

The letter sent to President Bani-Sadr by the Democratic Party of Kordestan further said: The Kurdish people have shown a lot of good will to resolve the issue whereas the government delegation has not shown any good will. The Democratic Party of Kordestan has mentioned that the general situation in Kordestan is very disturbed, and it is dangerous to continue this state of neither war nor peace. The DPK has referred to the recent events in Kamyaran and the cancellation of election for the National Islamic Assembly in further cities of Kordestan.

The DPK then refers to the assertions of President Bani-Sadr on the occasion of the beginning of the new Iranian year and says: You have said these armed groups should lay down their arms; but, how that could be possible when none of the demands of the Kurdish people has been taken into consideration. On the other hand, can you guarantee that the Revolutionary Guards would not commit the killing of the Kurdish people if they lay down their arms?

News Group Taken Hostage

LD311736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent from the Urumiyeh radio and television center, the Kurds of Oshnoviyeh region today took the news group of Urumiyeh center as hostages. According to the same report, the news and filming groups of radio and television at Urumiyeh center, who together with the director general of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Azarbayjan were going to Oshnoviyeh to prepare a report about the training maneuvers of the army in that region, were fired at in Qassemlu Valley on the way between Urumiyeh and Oshnaviyeh. As a result of these shootings, the director general of the radio and television in Urumiyeh center was wounded and five other persons were taken as hostages. As the director general of Urumiyeh center needed medical treatment, he was released; but the rest of our colleagues are still in the hands of the Kurds.

Governor's Interview on Situation

LD311922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, one of the officials of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], Oshnoviyeh branch, has claimed that at the moment 12 Revolution Guards from Urumiyeh and 3 personnel of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic are the party's captives. In order to learn more about this matter and the situation in the region our colleague has conducted an interview with Mr Jamshid Haqgu, the West Azarbayjan governor general. We now draw your attention to this. [begin recording]

[Unindentified reporter] Mr Haqgu, regarding the casualties among the people of Oshnoviyeh and Qal'eh Cheh, a group of the Oshnoviyeh clergy in a statement have declared a public mourning and pointed out that if those responsible for the killing of the people of (Qarena) had been punished, the recent incidents would not have occurred. In a statement addressed to the imam they have also asked the imam and the president to stop riddling the Kurdish people with bullets. I would like to ask you to provide some explanation regarding this issue.

[Answer] Regarding the first matter raised, we have inquired into the matter and will investigate the situation. If there is such a thing, it should certainly be rectified. Regarding machinegun fire by the army, however, the armed individuals themselves should be asked not to direct their machinegun fire against the army in the first place so that the army is not forced to defend itself. When the army arrived in the region an official paper was handed to it saying that the army had no right to enter the region or pass through a valley. This is the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic; this is the Iranian Army; this is their army. If they believe in Iran, they should also believe in the army. They have stated officially on three occasions that they would resist the army. They used to say themselves that they accepted the army. The army represents the government in various ways; so when they say they do not accept the army, they mean in fact they do not recognize the government. This is for everyone. These gentlemen should be told not to confront the army. You should not block the army so that it will not be forced to defend itself. The army has said it will not bother anybody and that all it wants to do is to have a presence in the region. But they keep provoking the army, persuading some people to confront the army and fire on the army and then expect the army to say to ignore their actions. This cannot be.

[Question] Mr Haqgu, another question concerns the KDP, Oshnoviyeh branch, which has stated that at present it holds 12 members of the Urumiyeh guards and 3 members of the army as captives. These people have been captured in the recent incidents. Bearing in mind that you had already announced that the guards no longer had a presence in the region, how do you explain this?

[Answer] As far as I know the guards had no hand in the incidents at all, and you can ask the Guard Corp yourself about this. Well, they claim those they have captured are guards. Right from the start we said we do not want any clashes. The army does not want any clashes. The development degenerated into clashes. The army must be able to move in the region. When they attack the army and provoke the people, sometimes things get out of hand; and we are unable to control the people. We do say the people should not intervene, but the people do not accept this. Once the power of the people is aroused, no one can stop it. They should not do something that might develop into this sort of situation. We have protested to those who get themselves involved, for the army will do its duty and it is strong enough now and it has taken shape. But when you have provocations, looting and incitement of the people in the region, then one cannot control the people. The main point is that we have said to the people: Nonmilitary people should not intervene. But we cannot always control the people, for once they resolve to do something, it would be very difficult to control them. They should not provoke the people; the people's villages should not become a target of their mortars; they should not fire mortars on villages in the Naqadeh region. They should not provoke the people. They make the people angry and then there are clashes. The people keep coming to the office of the governor general in Urumiyeh complaining that the people in Naqadeh have no peace and security at night. They staged a sit-in protest against insecurity caused by armed elements.

[Question] What is the situation in the region now?

[Answer] The situation in the region was calm today.

REACTION TO TRAVEL OF SHAH CONTINUES

Iranian Demonstration in Saudi City

JN292129 Tehran Internation Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the continued furious reaction to the Egyptian ruler's act of granting asylum to the deposed shah, the newspapers published a report for the Foreign Ministry's information and publication office. The report stated that a large number of Iranians residing in Al-Madinah [in Saudi Arabia] and the visitors to the holy places crowded in a large procession in the yard overlooking the Prophet's mosque. The demenstrators shouted slogans condemning the regime of traitor As-Sadat and his despicable crime of receiving the deposed shah.

Tehran Reports Saudi Strike

JN312051 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that the Muslim people in Saudi Arabia went on strike the day before yesterday. They did not go to work in protest against the U.S. and As-Sadat conspiracies, which gave the deposed shah the right of asylum in Egypt. The strike was in response to the call of the Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula.

The agency added that all student strata and most workers in the eastern region joined the strikers.

Khalkhali Hopes for Shah's Execution

LD010836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Today a Kuwaiti paper quotes the president of the Iranian revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, as having said that Iran will kill the deposed shah if it laid its hands on him, thus carrying out the death sentence passed against him. AR-RA'Y Al-'AMM says that Khalkhali, who is at present on a visit to Libya, in an interview with its correspondent renewed his demand for the execution of the shah. However, he did not explain what measures Iran could take in the light of the shah's presence in Egypt. He said that the decision is up to the Iranian Government.

He described Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as a traitor because he agreed to host the shah, who was operated on for removal of his spleen in Cairo last week. Khalkhali said: "The traitor went to the traitor." He recalled that the shah and a number of senior personalities of his era were sentenced to death 9 months ago. He said: "Whenever we find him we will kill him, for they are corrupt on earth according to the Koran.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES PLANNED VISIT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

JN311524 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] This morning the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran received Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. In a statement on his talks with the leader imam, Qotbzadeh said that he presented a full report on the international situation and on Iran's foreign policy.

On his visit to several Arab countries which was supported by the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: The aim of the visit is to explain the Islamic Revolution, the stands of the Islamic Iranian Government on the superpowers and Iran's independent policy. He added: We believe in the need for all Islamic countries to adopt a similar stand on the superpowers. On the names of the countries he will visit, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that Algeria will most likely be the first to be visited.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Report of Afghan Organization

JN311013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan has affirmed that the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan is the only way to solve the Afghan crisis. The statement added: Only when the Soviets end their barbaric attack on Afghanistan, stop their support for the agent government in Kabul and recognize the Afghan people's right to self-determination can the Afghan problem be solved.

The statement affirmed that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries are guided by Islam in their struggle and do not want to be subservient to either Eastern or Western big powers. The spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Union said that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries are bravely resisting the Soviet attack and have seized many weapons from the enemy.

The spokesman added that Soviet planes bombed the (Luqman) area, killing 10 people. In another development, a clash took place in the (?Bakhtar) area between Afghan officers from the two wings of the Afghan Communist Party, causing the death of 30 persons.

Further Report

JN311906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Revolution Organization has stated that its revolutionaries have shot down a Soviet MiG-17 fighter plane. The revolutionaries also killed 3 officers, 46 soldiers and 6 members of the Afghan (Ar-Rayah) party in an attack the revolutionaries launched on a camp of the Afghan army. The organization added that as a result of this victory, (Sakhan Sur) city fell into the hands of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.

A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Revolution Liberation Front [words indistinct] more than 27 government soldiers joined the revolutionaries.

Quoting party sources, the spokesman said that the political, economic and security situation in Herat is very tense and that the Soviets' position in this city is very weak. The spokesman stressed that the citizens in Herat are heroically struggling against the Soviet invasion soldiers, repeating the slogan of God is great, which has confounded the Soviets.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

LD311812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon, Nicolae Stefan, the Romanian ambassador in Tehran, met and talked with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. At the end of this meeting, the Romanian ambassador told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that in this meeting he had conveyed the friendly message of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu together with the best wishes for the health, prosperity, well-being and peace of the friendly people of Iran to the Islamic president of Iran. According to this report, in a part of the message of the Romanian president it is said: Romania hopes that a solution will be found and that the Soviet forces will withdraw from Afghanistan and that the Afghan people can choose their destiny themselves.

The same report indicates that in this meeting the Romanian ambassador had given a message of greetings from Ceausescu to the president of our country on the occasion of the Islamic Republic Day of Iran. In this meeting, Dr Bani-Sadr, while expressing his thanks for the messages of the Romanian president, expressed his wish for the success of the president and the people of Romania.

On the other hand, the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported that in this meeting the Romanian ambassador has also had some discussions with the president of our country on behalf of the Romanian president concerning the oil and gas industries. According to the report of the press department of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Tehran, in today's meeting between the Romanian ambassador and Iranian President Dr Bani-Sadr some issues of mutual interest to the two countries were discussed, and new possibilities for strengthening the existing cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of respect for national independence, sovereignty, equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic issues and useful cooperation between the two countries were studied.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, REVOLUTION COUNCIL HOLD JOINT MEETING

LD311842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council was held in the presence of our country's president this afternoon. At this session, which lasted 3 hours, the government's general problems, the adoption of necessary decisions and coordination necessary between various state organs and revolution institutions were discussed. Following the session, the Revolution Council spokesman said in an interview with a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

At today's session issues relating to universities, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and merging the Ministry of Culture and Arts and the Ministry of Higher Education were discussed. The Revolution Council spokesman added: Regarding the status of universities and reviewing the question of education in the light of the imam's message, certain issues were raised. One of the topics discussed was merging the universities and institutes of higher education, which is likely to have very good results. He said the mayor of Tehran, who was present at the session, also gave a report to members regarding the municipality's administrative problems over the past year--problems relating to traffic and transport, housing and land problems, the disorders created in relation to building permits and the unwarranted expansion of the city of Tehran.

At the session the minister of labor and social affairs also discussed matters relating to wages, tackling inflation and workers' welfare matters. The education and training minister, at the end of the joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council, told PARS NEWS AGENCY that with the agreement of the Revolution Council, all the country's schools will be closed on Thursday, 3 April.

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD311746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the National Security Committee met today. It was attended by 15 national responsible officials in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, president of our country. During the meeting, which lasted 5 hours and 30 minutes, problems concerning the establishment of security in the country were discussed.

WEALTHY FAMILY'S ASSETS CONFISCATED BY ISLAMIC COURT

GF311715 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the presecutor of the Ahvaz Islamic Court:

According to Imam Khomeyni, "This revolution was brought about by the oppressed, and the country belongs to the slum dwellers." In an attempt to perfect the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, every day another of the thousands of bloodsucking imperialist hands, which are soaked in blood up to their elbows, is being cut off by revolutionary elements. Following this path, the shameful record of the Batmanqelich family was investigated. It soon became evident that these henchmen of colonialism, in cooperation with the despicable Pahlavi family and capitalists affiliated with the world-devouring United States, had been sucking every drop of the blood from these oppressed people and had accumulated millions of tomans in illicit profits.

The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court, inspired by Islam's divine theory--which always has been and always will be a supporter and guardian of the deprived--has confiscated all the property and assets of this family and its associates in the Province of Khuzestan so they can be utilized for the benefit of the oppressed and for the enhancement of the goals of Iran's Islamic Revolution. It is hoped that the claws of all corrupt elements may be removed from the throats of the oppressed in Iran and in the far corners of the world.

The following is a list of the property and assets that have been confiscated: the Batiment-Tachima Company, located at Bandar Khomeyni; the Batiment Pers Company, located in Mahshahr; a sand and gravel quarry, located in Khalafabad; and some heavy machinery, located in Darkhuyen.

PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER KHOMEYNI'S AMNESTY DECREE

21 People in Ahvaz

GF311635 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the prosecutor of the Ahvaz Islamic Court:

In the name of the exalted, following the general amnesty decreed by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of Now Ruz [Iranian new year] and subsequent to the release of 16 persons under indictment by the Ahvaz Islamic Court and after having investigated and studied their files and cases in the court records, the following individuals qualified under the provisions of the amnesty decree and were released from prison: Ahmad 'Isazadeh, Hamid Saddami, 'Ali Yarnobari, Manuchehr Ehsani, Mohammad 'Ali Hedayati, Mansur Tafakkori, 'Ali Akbar Dozdyar, Ahmad Shiru Ya Zanganeh, 'Aziz 'Arabzadeh, Gholam-Hoseyn Khorramabadi, Fatollah Boyerahmadi, 'Abbas Sakideh, Rasin Barqayeh, Khosrow Jari Mekaniki, Rahim Salmani, Faramarz Chachu'i, Mahmud Morad-Sheybani, Hushang 'Emadi, 'Ali-Qoli Hesami, Vahid Gurani and Karamt Haddadi.

Further Releases

LD311928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic, 67 ordinary prisoners throughout the country have been released. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the order for the release of these prisoners has been issued by the Office of Reprieve and Pardon of the Justice Ministry and following the approval of the Supreme Court president, it has been signed by the leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The order will be communicated to prisons throughout the country tonight.

ARMY STAFF ISSUES STATEMENT ON REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

JN011242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army has issued a statement on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, congratulating the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, and the brave Iranian people on this blessed national occasion.

In its statement, the army staff command expressed hope that, through God's help, the Iranian New Year will be a year of security and stability throughout Iran, through the cooperation and solidarity of the sons of our educated and alert people and through their pursuit of a stable and dignified Iran, under the banner of "there is no God but God."

NVOI DISMISSES CARTER'S MESSAGES TO LEADERS

TA011200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A Glance at a So-Called Hot Report"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The case of Carter's messages to the imam and to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, which were sent by our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the imam's and the president's offices has been transformed into a so-called hot political topic. During the last few months items such as these messages, which according to Hojjat-ol Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni [Imam Khomeyni's son] do not have a signature, a seal, a number, etc., have been consistently and seasonally occupying a prominent place in the newspapers and the reports of domestic and foreign news agencies, and with deep regret in all the cases it was revealed that the sending of such messages was denied. Such was the case regarding Kennedy's celebrated message, and now also the same drama is being repeated in respect to U.S. President Carter's message.

(?So far) the newspapers, the other media and responsible figures committed to the revolution have repeatedly pointed out that, in respect to the publication of reports and items which are closely connected with the prestige and credibility of the Islamic Republic and its leaders, one must act with vigilance and a sense of responsibility, and in such cases the duty and responsibility of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is more than that of any of the country's other responsible officials and sources. It has been said repeatedly that the determination and discernment of the authenticity or inaccuracy of this or that report, this or that letter or message addressed to our country's responsible officials is not a complicated matter in the present world. The country's responsible organizations can, following the determination of the authenticity of the report or item and the closing off of any way of escape for those who might later wish to issue denials, undertake to publish it or put it at the disposal of responsible officials and the leader of the revolution.

Our nation, our Islamic Republic has no need for the political hullabaloo and diplomatic clamor prefered by people of the West. The legitimacy of the Iranian nation vis-a-vis the aggressive America, the plunderer America, the America which protects the Mohammad Rezas, the Pinochets, the As-Sadats and the hirelings of such types, is sufficiently clear than to need such clamor which is created once in a while by certain hands in our country.

We have already said and repeat again that the so-called Carter confession to the mistakes of the U.S. Government in the past will never acquit U.S. imperialism in the court of public opinion of the Iranian nation, and the Iranian nation will never come to terms with U.S. imperialism. This fact should always be born in mind both by the United States and by certain liberal and conciliatory gentlemen who every once in a while do not refrain from consorting and harmonizing with their American masters. Aside from this, if we take a quick look at the content of this message, which in the name of Carter was delivered by a charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy to the officials of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we will see that there is not the slightest common basis between the content of this message and the expressions, deeds and actions of official U.S. sources.

For more than 30 years the United States protected with all its power the bloodthirsty government of the deposed shah and defended him in the massacre of the innocent people of Iran. The United States plundered the wealth of the Iranian nation for more than 30 years and did not raise an eyebrow and, until the last days of the disgraceful rule of the deposed shah, implemented various conspiratorial schemes in our country in order to preserve his shameful rule. Despite the will of the Iranian nation and the repeated reminders of the leaders of the revolution, the United States gave refuge to the deposed shah. When the file on the crimes and treacheries of the shah was delivered by the lawyers representing Iran to the Panamanian authorities, the United States rushed the shah from Panama to Egypt by means of various types of trickery. Even now the government of the United States is protecting thousands of escaped SAVAKists, thousands of stooges, middlemen and crooks of the former shah's period, and scores of politicians and opportunists such as Bakhtiar and his ilk.

The government of the United States has concentrated tens of naval warships, thousands of Marines, missile ships and so forth in the vicinity of our country. These are but a sample of the deeds of the U.S. Government in the past and present.

[Words indistinct] what benefits does this letter and that message from Carter himself--who now, on the eve of the elections, is facing various problems--have for the Iranian nation, which ills of the nation will they cure? What meaning can they have other than to mislead, other than demagogy and [word indistinct]? The character of U.S. imperialism is one of plundering, massacring sects and nations in order to preserve the plundering interests of the Rockefellers. What can one expect from the confession of past mistakes by these professionals and international plunderers and gangsters? Moreover, who knows, it is possible that certain circles within and abroad, by wanting to resort to such methods and by organizing such games as the dispatch of such messages, wish to harm the prestige and credibility of our republican system. If an individual or a group, under any name or pretext, have an interest in such matters and in participating in such games and want to display it as their shrewdness and service, the Iranian revolutionary nation has no need for such methods.

The Iranian revolutionary nation rightly considers the United States its No 1 enemy, and justly believes that any kind of compromise or coming to terms with this bloodthirsty imperialism, or [words indistinct] is a betrayal of the Iranian Revolution, and the people will not tolerate it.